

conspicuous a feature of the land surface miles in extent in Otero County, New Mexico. It is another example of the evident relation of color to environment in many mammals. Pallid coloration in this case is associated with whitish sand. The new form requires close comparison only with *canescens*.

Specimens examined.—Four, all from the type locality.²

² One in Mus. Univ. of Arizona.

ENTOMOLOGY.—*New Rutelinae (Col. lamell.) in the United States National Museum*.¹ FRIEDRICH OHAUS, Mainz, Germany.
(Communicated by HAROLD MORRISON.)

In a collection of Rutelinae sent to me for naming there were the following new species, the descriptions of which I publish herewith.

Hypaspidius morio, n. sp.

Oblongo-ovatus, postice leviter ampliatus, supra et subtus unicolor niger nitidus; supra glaber, pygidio, pectore pedibusque sparsim fuscohirsutus. Clipeus oblongo-parabolicus, dense aciculatus, margine leviter elevatus. Caput, thorax et scutellum polita vix perspicue disperse punctulata. Scutellum longitudine vix latius. Elytrorum striae in disco regulares at non profundae, basin et apicem versus evanescentes, in lateribus irregulares plerumque evanescentes, interstitio subsuturali punctis nonnullis parvis. Pygidium dense aciculatum sericeum, apice et lateribus fusco-pilosum. Abdominis segmenta linea transversa punctorum piligerorum instructa, membrana inter sternitum ultimum et penultimum lata flavorufa. Sterna et coxae dense aciculata et fusco-pilosa; processus sternalis latus brevis apice rotundatus paulo declivis. Antennae fuscae. Aedeagus, Fig. 1.

Length, 25–26, breadth, 15.5–16, mm. ♂ ♀.

Locality, Venezuela: Merida.

Type and paratype, U.S.N.M. Cat. No. 43318.

Anomala (Aprosterna) quirina, n. sp.

A. cincta Say et *testaceipennis* Bl. affines. Oblongo-ovata, postice leviter ampliata, parum convexa, flavotestacea nitida, supra capita, thorace (lateribus exceptis), scutello et elytrorum margine angusto, subtus tibiis tarsisque laete viridi-aeneis; supra glabra, subtus cum pygidio sparsim flavopilosa. Clipeus cum fronte subtiliter dense rugulosa, vertex, thorax et scutellum fortius singulatim punctata; elytra regulariter seriato-punctata, punctis fortibus, seriebus vix vel non sulcatis. Pygidium punctis annularibus transversim confluentibus dense obtectum, parum nitidum, apice et lateribus solum sparsim pilosum. Abdominis sternita medio sparsim, lateribus densius confluentius punctata; metasterni latera dense confluentius punctata ac pilosa; mesosternum inter coxas intermedias latum tumidulum, at coxas non superans. Tibiae anticae tridentatae, intermediae et posticae suratae, bicarinatae. Antennae fulvotestaceae, clava concolore.

Length, 13–14, breadth, 7–7.5 mm. ♂ ♀.

¹ Received July 14, 1933.

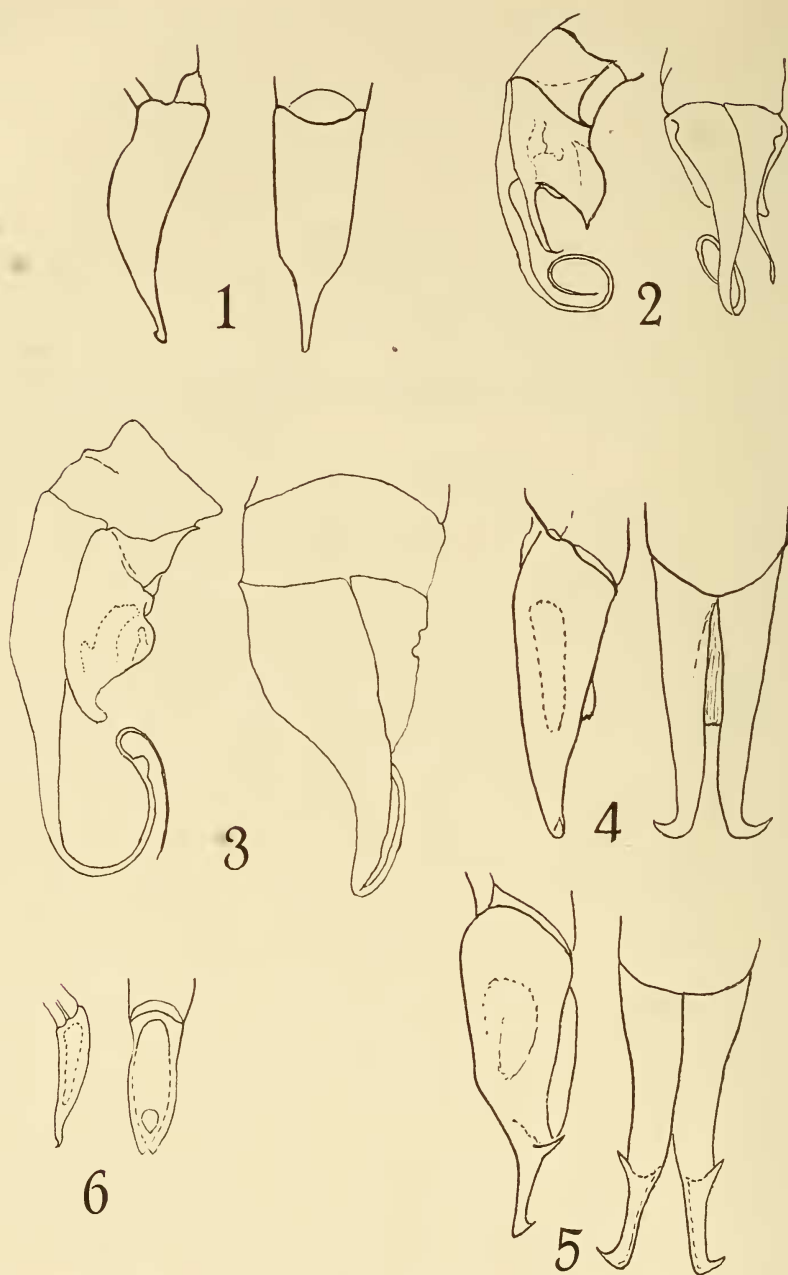


Fig. 1.—Aedeagus of *Hypaspidius morio*, n. sp. Fig. 2.—Aedeagus of *Anomala ebenina* Fairmaire. Fig. 3.—Aedeagus of *Anomala filigera*, n. sp. Fig. 4.—Aedeagus of *Anomala semicastanea* Fairmaire. Fig. 5.—Aedeagus of *Anomala rufithorax*, n. sp. Fig. 6.—Aedeagus of *Lepadoretus subcostatus*, n. sp.

Locality, Venezuela: Cumaragua, B. J. Blanco, collector.

Type and paratype, U.S.N.M. Cat. No. 43319.

Anomala flamina, n. sp.

A. championi H. Bates proxime affinis. Ovalis sat convexa, rufotestacea leviter viridiaenescens, vertice fuscoaeneo; thoracis maculis duabus discalibus, elytrorum maculis duabus pone scutellum et vittis duabus transversis, una mediana, altera praeapicali indistincta fuscis, tibiis posticis rufocupreis, tarsis omnibus fuscoviridi-aeneis. Supra cum pygidio glabra nitida, subtus cum pedibus sparsim ac breviter flavopilosa.

Length, 12–13, breadth, 6.5–7, mm. ♀.

Locality, Guatemala: Alta Vera Paz, Cacao, Trece Aguas, April 21–25, Schwarz and Barber, collectors.

Type and paratype, U.S.N.M. Cat. No. 43320.

Anomala obovata, n. sp.

A. foraminosa et *millepora* H. Bates proxime affines. Obovata, postice valde ampliata, sat convexa; supra et subtus fuscoviridi-aenea, nitida; supra glabra, pygidio sparsim, pectore densius ac longius vulpino-pilosa. Caput, thorax et scutellum sparsim ac subtiliter punctulata; elytra punctis majoribus foveolatis et rugulis transversis ornata.

Length, 19–21, breadth (greatest), 10.5–11.5, mm. ♂ ♀.

Locality, Costa Rica: Turrialba, Schildt and Burgdorf, collectors; same locality, 5500 ft., C. H. Lankester, collector; Volcan de Irazu, Staudinger; and San Jose, Underwood, collector.

Paratype, U.S.N.M. Cat. No. 43321.

Anomala perakensis, n. sp.

A. chloronota Arrow proxime affinis. Oblongo-ovata, postice leviter ampliata, supra capite, thorace scutelloque olivaceo-viridis leviter aenescens, clipei margine anteriore thoracisque lateribus flavis, elytra obscurius olivacea lateribus flavomarginata, subtus cum pedibus flava leviter aenescens, abdomine cum pygidio antennisque fulvis; supra glabra, subtus cum pedibus et pygidii margine sparsim flavopilosa. Clypeus cum fronte sat fortiter confluer, vertex et thoracis discus minus fortiter singulatim, thoracis latera confluer punctata. Elytra dense confluer punctata et transversim aciculata, lineis punctorum majorum 6–7 seriatis perspicuis. Pygidium et abdominis latera subtiliter confluer punctata et transversim aciculata. Metasternum et femora intermedia dense strigosa et flavopilosa.

Length, 13, breadth, 7.5, mm. ♀ ♂.

Locality, Perak: Trong, W. L. Abbott, collector.

Type and paratype, U.S.N.M. Cat. No. 43322.

The shape of the aedeagus is very similar to that of *A. chloronota* Arrow (Faun. Brit. India, Col. lamell., part II, 1917, Pl. 2, Fig. 5), but the apex of each paramere is less rounded and somewhat toothed at the inner edge.

ANOMALA EBENINA Fairmaire

This is one of the most variable species of the genus, showing nearly all degrees of passing from black to yellow. As the species is very common in

the southern provinces of China, Yunnan and Tonkin, I could examine some hundred specimens and found that all these color varieties are individual and not limited to certain localities. It therefore seems useless to name these varieties and I only wish to show the passing from black to yellow on the various parts of the body.

Head: generally pure black, even in specimen yellow above; only one ♀ has 2 yellow spots on the vertex.

Thorax: (1) pure black, (2) black with metallic green reflections, (3) black with a narrow yellow border at the sides alone, (4) that border broadens before and behind the lateral groove, which at first is connected with the large discal spot, until this diminishes more and more, so that finally (5) the thorax is pure yellow.

Scutellum: is always black, even in the clearest specimen.

Elytra: (1) pure black or black with faint green lights, (2) black with a small yellow spot in the middle, (3) this spot increases to a pointed transverse yellow band, (4) this band extends to the base alone, so that the foremost half is yellow, the hind half black, or (5) it extends in the apical direction alone, so that the foremost half is black, the hind half yellow, (6) the yellow extends in longitudinal stripes, beginning from the lateral margin, so that the suture and hind border alone are black, or the base and shoulders alone are black, finally (7) the whole elytra are yellow.

Propygidium: (1) black, (2) black with a small yellow spot in the middle, (3) pure yellow.

Pygidium: (1) black, (2) black with two yellow spots on the disc, (3) these spots extend more and more until there remain only three small black spots, one at the apex, one in each anterior corner. I have not yet seen specimens of pure yellow color without these black spots.

Abdomen: generally pure black; rarely yellow spots occur at the sides of the sternites or in the middle of the penultimate sternite; the sterna (pro-meso- and metasternum) are always black.

Legs: mostly black; rarely the anterior border of the femora, the inner border of the anterior tibiae and a small spot on the hind trochanters are yellow.

Antennae: (1) black, (2) the stem yellow, (3) the club, except the darkened top, also yellow.

The shape of the aedeagus, Fig. 2, of this species is very peculiar. The paramera are very asymmetrical, the right short and fine, the left much prolonged, whip-like and rolled up like the proboscis of a Sphingid butterfly.

Anomala filigera, n. sp.

A. rauli Ohaus proxime affinis. Oblongo-ovata, parum convexa, supra viridi-aenea densissime confluentur punctata, subnitida, thoracis lateribus, propygidii margine posteriore et pygidii lateribus flavis; subtus cum femoribus et antennis flava leviter viridi-aenescens, tibiis tarsisque viridi-aeneis; supra glabra, subtus cum pygidii apice sparsim flavopilosa. Clipeus trapezoidal angulis rotundatis et margine anguste elevato, sutura frontali recta.

Thorax lateribus solum anguste marginatus, sine foveolis lateralibus. Elytra nec sulcata nec punctato-seriata, margine laterali paulo incrassato. Pygidium nitidum dense arcuatim aciculatum, prope angulos anteriores leviter foveolatum. Abdomen et pectus dense confluer punctata et aciculata. Tibiae graciles, anteriores bidentatae, intermediae et posticae medio paulo incrassatae et ante apicem constrictae, posteriorum calcar superior fortiter prolongatus, quam inferior duplo fere longior.

Length, 17.5–18, breadth, 10, mm. ♂.

Locality, Sikkim: Kurseong; Assam: Shillong, 5000 ft., May 10, 1928, L. B. Parker, collector.

Paratype, U.S.N.M. Cat. No. 43323.

The shape of the aedeagus, Fig. 3, seen from dorsal and right side, is very similar to that of *A. ebenina* Fairmaire. The paramera are very asymmetrical, the right as if crippled, the left much prolonged, whip-like and somewhat rolled up.

ANOMALA SEMICASTANEA Fairmaire

Fairmaire described this species in Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 32: 21, 1888, from China: Kiangsi, and three years later in the same Annales redescribed it from Kiukiang, Kiangsi, as *A. castanipennis*. The species is also frequent in the province of Fokien (G. Siemssen, collector). The species is violet-blue, generally with green lights, only the elytra and abdomen are brownish-red. In the aedeagus, Fig. 4, the free symmetrical paramera bear at the top one sharp tooth. Specimens from Tonkin: Mts. Mauson (H. Fruhstorfer, collector) and Laokai (R. Vitalis de Salvaza, collector) are somewhat stouter than the typical form, above and beneath dark blue without any green lights, elytra and abdomen of a clear red. The aedeagus of these specimens is one-toothed as in the typical form. In other parts of China, especially in the southwestern provinces, but also in Shantung: Tsingtau, occur specimens which at first sight seem to be immature: above, the head and scutellum alone are violet-blue, while the thorax is as red as the elytra and abdomen; beneath, the sterna and legs are blue-violet or metallic green. In the aedeagus, Fig. 5, the paramera have two sharp teeth, one at the top, a second one at the outer side. This species, which also differs somewhat in the shape of the thorax and in the sculpture of the anal sternite, I call:

Anomala rufithorax, n. sp.

A. semicastanea Fairmaire proxime affinis. Oblongo-ovata, modice convexa, supra rubro-castanea capite et scutello solum violaceis, subtus capita, sternis pedibusque violaceis aut viridi-coeruleis aut viridi-aeneis; supra glabra nitida, subtus sparsim pilosa. Thorax ante medium dilatatus ibique foveolatus, lateribus inter dilatationem et angulos posteriores incurvis, angulis posticis paulo productis. Abdominis segmentum anale margine posteriore dense aciculatum, subopacum. Cetera sicut in *A. semicastanea*. Aedeagus, Fig. 5.

Length, 14–19, breadth, 7.5–10, mm. ♂ ♀.

Locality, China: Prov. Szechuen, Siao-lou, Se-pin-lu-tschan, Mupin;

Prov. Shantung, Kiau-tschou (in collection Ohaus). Prov. Szechuen, Mt. Omei, 4400 ft., Shin-kai-si, August, 1921, D. C. Graham, collector; south of Kuan-shien, July 5, 1924, Graham, collector; Ya-chou, May-June, 1928, Graham, collector; between Ya-chou and Mupin, June 23-26, 1929, 2000-5000 ft., Graham, collector; Suifu, June 25, Graham, collector; Prov. Nganhwei, Soo-chow, N. Gist Gee, collector (in collection U.S.N.M.).

Paratypes, U.S.N.M. Cat. No. 43324.

***Lepadoretus subcostatus*, n. sp.**

L. griseosetosus Nonfried proxime affinis. Elongato-ovatus, modice convexus, castaneus, dense subtiliter confluent punctulatus, subnitidus, supra et subtus pilis albidis brevibus appressis dense vestitus. Elytra subcostata, pilis in costulis alternatim condensalis et evanescentibus, in callis apicalibus longioribus erectis. Pygidium in disco fasciculo pilorum longiorum ornatum, inter discum et basin linea brevi, longitudinali nuda, inter discum et apicem plaga triangulari fusca nuda instructum.

Length, 10-12.5, breadth, 5-6 mm. ♂ ♀.

Locality, Lower Burma: Rangoon (F. J. Meggitt, collector).

Type and paratypes, U.S.N.M. Cat. No. 43325.

The shape of the aedeagus, Fig. 6, is very characteristic for this species, being the only one in this group of very similar species, in which the joined paramera show an oval hole in the median line just before the apex.

ENTOMOLOGY.—*The genus Myndus Stal in North America (Homoptera Fulgoridae).*¹ E. D. BALL, University of Arizona.

The members of this genus are usually small, fragile, more or less moth-like leaf hoppers without spines on the hind tibiae, and with the vertex long, carinate margined and narrowing anteriorly. The front is narrow above and greatly widened below where it meets the clypeus in an almost straight transverse suture. In general appearance they resemble species of *Cixius* and *Oliarus* but the hind tibiae without spines and the female abdomen terminating in typical pygofer and ovipositor instead of a large wax plate with reduced genitalia will at once separate them.

Van Duzee listed twelve species in his Catalog, three of which should probably be considered as varieties. He was in error in listing *delicatus* from "Fla"; it should have been North Carolina. Fowler in "Biologia" describes the genus *Haplaxius* with two species. The type *laevis* appears to be *Myndus pictifrons* of Stal and the other species (*frontalis*) to be equal to *sordidipennis* Stal which is probably a variety of *pictifrons* lacking the color on the elytra. *M. pictifrons* seems to be congeneric with *musivus* Germ., the European type of *Myndus*, thus

¹ Received August 5, 1933.